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Forecast for Tuesday and Wednesday: Virginia and North Carolina-Fair Tues-day and Wednesday; light variable

WEATHER FORECAST.

VOL 16 NO 220

RICHMOND. VA. TUESDAY. OCTOBER 22. 1901

A GREAT FIELD DAY IN VIRGINIA

Addresses From Every Hustings in the State.

DEMOCRATS AROUSED.

Montague and Marshall Speak at Harrisonburg.

CREATE MUCH ENTHUSIASM.

Willard Speaks at Boydton With Congressmen Jones and Lassiter-The Republi. cans Had Appointments Wherever the Democrats Spoke-Col Hoge Viterperative Against Democrats.

(Special Disputch to The Times.)

HARRISONBURG, VA., Oct. 21.-A. J Montague, Democratic candidate for Governor, and Judge James W. Marshall addressed the voters of Rockingham to-day at the courthouse on the issues of the gubernatorial campaign. Congressman James Hay presided over the meeting and introduced the speakers. In introducing Mr. Montague, he said he had been a friend of Mr. Swanson during the canvass for the nomination, but that he heartily joined hands with the Democ racy of Virginia in supporting Mr. Montague and praised him for the fidelity with which he had discharged every duty intrusted to him.

Mr. Montague's speech abounded in wit Mr. Montague's speech abounded in wit and humor, and contained many keen thrusts at the record and canvass of his opponent, Colonel Hoge. He, however, did not attack Colonel Hoge in as bitter terms as Hoge had attacked him when here at Santambar count. here at September court,

LINE OF DEMARKATION.

LINE OF DEMARKATION.

The line of division between the Democrats and the Republicans, said he, lies in the fact that the latter believe in putting power in the hands of the few, while the former contends for the rule of many. It claims the right to run local affairs without Federal interference. It stands for home rule and community independence.

Democratic administration of affairs in Virginia is beyond criticism. Under it Virginia securities advanced from less than fifty to 95. In another year they will reach par. As to the public schools, Virginia securities more money in lump reach par. As to the plant each par in gints contributes more money in lump sum and per capita than any State in the South. Mr. Montague believes in more technical education, which will enhance the usefulness of Virginia's young

men.

Mr. Montague's expressions as to the suffrage question were but a reiteration of those express of the State. in other parts of the State.

CYCLONE JIM. CYCLONE JIM.

Ex-Congressman Marshall's address was along similar lines, and, like that of Montague, aroused great enthusiasm. He said negro rule in politics and in social equalities were alike impossible, even though Teddy Roosevelt did gather to der his roof and at his board all the Washingtons from George to Bucker.

The Republicans were addressed from the courthouse green by H. Preston Gray, of Lynchburg, and H. Gordon Miller, of Norfolk, They had a good crowd and plenty of enthusiasm.

COL. HOGE VITUPERATIVE.

Prof. George W. Miles Proves Himself an Able Stumper.

(Special Dispatch to The Times.) MARION, VA., Oct. 21.—Political speaking by both parties began at 1 o'clock here to-day. Mr. Groner, from a stand in the courthouse square, led off for the Republicans and spoke one hour. He re-ferred to the election laws, to Mr. Anderson's refusal to meet him on the stump and to the proposition to disfranchise 15,000 white men and all the negroes.

Mr. Hoge followed him and held his crowd for two hours. He was in fine trim and made a strong speech. His arraignment of the Democratic party and its leaders was teriffic. Mr. J. T. Elly-son seems to have incurred his especial displeasure, as the English language could furnish no stronger terms than he made use of in speaking of that gentle man. Mr. Hoge was closely listened to and made a vote-getting speech.

In the courthouse the Democrats were addressed by Mr. J. C. Byars, candidate for the Senate, in a well received speech. Mr. George W. Miles opened in a hand-some tribute to Smyth county, where his boyhood days were spent, where he mar ted his wife and where the remains of ried his wife and where the remains of his deer ones lie buried. His speech was scolarly and replete with logic and ar-gement. His defense of the Constitu-tional Convention and his tribute to the individuals composing it was as hand-some and brilliant as the English lan-

guage is susceptible of conveying.
The speech was a thorough and scholarly discussion of the issues of the canattention. It was bold and vigorous, and will, no doubt, be of great benefit to the party in Smyth county. He was frequently and lustily applauded, and at the close of his speech was heartily con-gratulated by his friends on his magnifi-

Professor Miles has never engaged in political discussions before, but has al-ways taken a lively interest in political matters. His success in this new de-parture is gratifying to his friends. Both Mr. George and Mr. Honaker were here stirring up their friends. The crowd was about equally divided, and listened well to all the speakers.

AN UNEXPECTED PLEASURE.

Col. George C. Cabell, Jr., Addresses A large Crowd at Chatham.

(Special Dispatch to The Times.)
CHATHAM, VA., Oct. 21.—Col. George
C. Cabell, Jr., addressed a large and enthusiastic crowd of voters in the Academy
Music today. It was multiple today.

thusiastic crowd of voters in the Academy
of Music to-day. It was quite a surprise, as no one had been advertised to
speak here to-day.
Col. Cabell spoke for more than an
hour, pointing out the more important issues of the pending campaign, which was listened to attentively and elicited much applause. He was followed by W. M. Allen Garrett, of Henry, nominee for floater Senator from this and Henry

county. His speech was very short and made a lasting impression, and was greeted with rounds of applause. This is the first time he has been before a crowd of Pittsylvania voters, and he will re-

selve a large vote from this county. No one represented the Republicans, al-hough rumors were affoat that Colonel J. Hampton Hoge would be present, Can didates were numerous, and reports are that there is considerable dissatisfaction in the county.

Very little interest is being manifested.

ESSEX AND MIDDLESEX.

Sears and Lawson Create Enthusiasm at Tappabannock. cial Dispatch to The Times.)

TAPPAHANNOCK, VA., Oct. 21.—J. Boyd Sears, of Mathews, candidate for the Senate from the Thirty-ninth Senatorial District, and W. H. Lawson, of Middlesex, candidate for the House from Mid-dlesex and Essex, addressed a large and enthusiastic crowd here to-day. Mr. Sears led off with a masterly speech

of one hour and a half and made a very fine impression on the voters of Essex Mr. Lawson followed in a short speech

and also made a fine impression.

The independent candidate for the House, Lewis Jones, of Middlesex, who is opposing Mr. Lawson, was also on the ground, but as he did not make his ap-pearance on the platform he is supposed to be making a still hunt. There was no Republican speaking. It is thought the Democratic ticket will sweep Essex and

SPECIAL PRIMARY IN WARWICK

Contest Between Factions Settled-Madison Elected.

(Special Dispatch to The Times.)
NEWPORT NEWS, VA., Oct. 21.—The Democratic supremacy of Warwick county was decided to-day at a special primary ordered by State Chairman Ellyson and presided over by Lessrs. R. Carter Scott and H. G. Buchanan, of Richmond. County Chairman E. C. Madison won out over County Chairman J. H. Crafford by 167 votes.

ere were a number of fights during the day, but nothing of a serious

MUCH POLITICS IN FAIRFAX.

Democrats and Republicans liave Strong Spenkers Present.

ecial Dispatch to The Times.) FAIRFAX, C. H., VA., October 21.—The Democrats and Republicans had public speaking here to-day, the Democrats in the Courthouse and the Republicans in the Town Hall. Both were well attended.

The Democrats were adressed by Mar-shall R. Peterson, John F. Rixey, Geo. W. Anderson and R. E. Lee, Jr. The Republican speakers were: J. J. Sangster, the Republican candidate for the House; Park Agnew, State Reublican Chairman, and Thos. Lee Moore, The Chairman, and Thos. Lee Moore. The meeting was further enlivened by a band. All parties seemed satisfied with the work of the day.

BIG DAY AT SALEM.

Clayton Cassell and Otey for Democrats and Pat McCaull for Republicans.

(Special Dispatch to The Times.) SALEM, VA., Oct. 21.—The political campaign opened in Roanoke county today, and a right lively opening it was. It was also county court day, and hundreds of farmers from all over the county helped to swell the immense crowd which greeted the crators.

Both parties were represented by some of their best speakers, and the voters were treated to a brilliant display of oratory The Democrats secured the county

courthouse, and County Chairman A. M. Bowman presided over the meeting. He first introduced State Senator Graham Claytor, of Bedford county, who made an excellent speech, followed by Mr. I. W. Eason, of Norfolk, Judge G. E. Cassell, of Radford, delivered one of the excellent speeches of which he is highly capable, and then, as though saving the best for the last, Major Peter J. Otey, the able representative in Congress from this dis-trict, was introduced. Major Otey's speech to-day was a masterly effort. His eloquent tribute to Montague, Willard and Anderson brought forth rounds

of applause.

The Republicans were disappointed in not being able to secure Mr. Hugh Gor-don Miller, who was unable to be present. Colonel Patrick H. McCaull, of Lynchburg, was the orator of the day. He is a forcible speaker, and he removed his coat and proceeded to give the Constitutional Convention such a roasting as it never had before.

FIELD DAY AT BOYDTON.

The Democrats Had the White Crowd, the Republicans the Black.

(Special Dispatch to The Times.) BOYDTON, VA., Oct. 21.—W. A. Jones, Jos. E. Willard and Francis Lassiter made able and telling speeches to the large audience of Democrats in the court-room here to-day. It was County Court day, but the time was largely devoted to politics. All the speakers referred to the able and patriotic body of men now as-sembled in the Constitutional Convention in terms of highest praise, and expressed perfect confidence in the result of their labors, and predicted that the new Con-stitution would, when completed, give relief and satisfaction to the people of the State.

They all urged unity upon the part of all Democrats for the election of the State and legislative tickets. The au-dience was a responsive and appreciative one, and was liberal in its applause as good points were scored.

good points were scored.

Then J. N. Hutcheson and Jas. T. Alexander, candidates for the Senate and House, respectively, were called for and made short speeches, which were well received by the large audience.

Ex-Congressman Thorp, J. M. Sloan, and E. H. McLean, candidate for the House, entertained their Republican friends on the court green for several hours.

hours.

A striking circumstance of the day's speaking was that nearly all the whites were at the Democratic speaking and the colored at the Republican stand,

SEBRELL AND KELLEY.

Richmond's Silver Tongued Delegate Makes a Fine Impression. (Special Dispatch to The Times.)
COURTLAND, VA., Oct 21.—Dr. Wil-

liam B. Barham, county chairman, called a meeting of the voters of Southampton county together in the courthouse at 1 o'clock P. M., and introduced as the first procker. John N. School J. B. School J. speaker John N. Sebrell, Jr., candidate for the House of Delegates. Mr. Sebrell made a speech of half an hour, in which he paid a high tribute to the State ticket and urged the voters to turn out on election day, not so much to aid his election,

(Continued on Third Page.)

WILL TAKE A RECESS FRIDAY

That is the Sentiment Among Leaders.

ALL WANT TO VOTE

Bill of Rights Will be Completed To-Day.

Judge Green is highly pleased

Pages Hold a Session and Elect Officers. Mr. Brax'on's Fine Record-Local Taxes for School Purposes-Mr. Watson's Amendment Adopted - Conven.

tion Gessip.

It has been practically settled that the Constitutional Convention will take a recess from next Friday until Thursday, November 7th. It has been evident for some days that the members desired to have a little time at their homes in order to help out their candidates for the Legislature and to put in a few licks for the State ticket as well.

There were only five Republican mempers present yesterday, Messrs. Blair, Summers, Moore of Montgomery, and others being already at their homes. It seems to lie the sentiment of those representing both parties to adjourn for the time indicated without pay, and this course will undoubtedly be pursued.

Mr. Meredith offered a resolution on
the subject several days ago and that

amendments had been offered. Mr. Eggleston presented one amend-ment providing for adjournment from Friday until November 7th, and a poll of the leading members shows that that one will undoubtedly be adopted unless there shall be a wonderful revolution of sentiment before the vote is taken.

was passed by temporarily after several

Members in the convention were gratified yesterday to see that Mr. Bryan, away off in Nebraska, had correctly sized up the "freedom of speech" situation.
Editor Lindsay, of the Charlottesville
Progress, who is also one of the leading
members of the convention, commented
as follows on the editorial from the Commoner: "So the truth has traveled nearly two thousand miles to Nebraska, and yet has not reached some spots within a radius of fifty or one hundred miles of radius of fifty or one hundred miles of Richmond." Following is Mr. Bryan's editorial on the subject:
"A report was sent out from Richmond a few days ago to the effect that the Constitutional Convention, in its indig-

ration over the assassination of the Fresident, had stricken out of the pro-posed Constitution a clause guaranteeing freedom of speech. As might have been expected, the report attracted widespread attention and called forth emphatic pro-tests from Democratic quarters. The edi-tor of the Commoner has ascertained the facts, and is gratified to know that Vir-

ginia has neither abolished free speech nor intends to.

"There were two clauses in their Con-stitution relating to the subject—one was an amendment to the section written by George Mason in 1776, and the other was a section drawn substantially in the lan-guage of the Federal Constitution on that subject. The committee reported in favor of striking out the amendment added to Mason because it wa the language of Mason because it was surplusage and did not strengthen the other section. But final action has not y:: been taken upon the matter. "While the alarm was excited by a false report, and was therefore unneces-

sary, it is gratifying to have rumor set at rest and to know that Virginia, the home of Jefferson, is as firm as he was in defense of the doctrine of free

The Committee on Education adopted Mr. Walter Watson's very important resolution allowing local taxes for school purposes to be distributed to the race especially calling and voting for the local tax, the States taxes to be divided as at present, equally among white and colored. Messrs. McIlwaine, Pollard and Portant ware the only, members, voting Earman were the only members voting

no. The committee also voted to recommend that the State Board of Education shall elect a board of five directors to manage the State Library and elect the librarian; this board to be subject to rules and regulations provided by the General Assembly.
There were no other meetings of committees yesterday or last night.

The Bill of Rights was practically completed by the convention yesterday. That is to say, the last section over which there will probably be any fight was disposed of, and those yet pending will most likely be uncontested, so the re-port that came from the Committee of the Whole will likely be disposed of finally

by the convention to-day.

There have been only a few immaterial amendments adopted to the report since it started on its long and weiry course from the Bill of Rights Committee many weeks ago, and it will be finally adopted in almost the identical form in which it was reported.

Judge Green, who has managed the report in all its stages with a great deal of ability and dexterity, feels greatly re-lieved that his labors to this line are practically over, and he will now take a back seat for a while, and let some other committee chairman assume the floor

leadership. Judge Green is well satisfied with the report, and is glad that it has not been materially amended since it left the committee. Judge Green has done his work well, and has been highly complimented by his colleagues.

Delegate A. C. Braxt n, of Augusta, has a fine record in attending sessions of the Constitutional Convention. Up to this time he has never missed but one roll call, and vesterday was the first time he call, and yesterous, was the first time ne ever asked a leave of absence, and that was on account of the burning of his barn. The day on which he was absent, he was attending to some convention du-ties, so it may be said that he has never missed attending to his public duty a single day since the convention met. Perhaps there is not another member of the convention who can boast of such a re-

Delegate E. H. Lovell, of Madison, is the Democratic "whip" of the conven-tion, and he makes a splendid one. He is a pleasant and affable gentleman, and has a most agreeable way of approaching

his colleagues. On several occasions during the session it has been due to his fine work that a quorum was on hand to transact the business of the body.

When Giles Jackson addressed the Suffrage Committee several months ago, among other points he made was that his business often carried him North, and the most embarrassing part of his trip always was that white men shaved nim, blacked his boots, and drove him around in a carriage. He said he didn't like any such foolishness. He was evidently sin cere, or he would not have failed to ac cept that invitation to eat with Roose velt.

Delegates E. W. Hubard and J. M. Willis returned to the city last night from their homes. They report that the political situation is improving in their respective sections, and they say they believe it will turn out all right for the Democrats on election day. Capt. R. S. Parks has returned from

Capt. R. S. Farks has returned from a brief visit to his home in Page county, where he went to take a view of the political situation. He says he has a pretty hard fight on his hands for the Legislature, but that he believes he will win Among the prominent Democratic leaders on the floor of the convention yesterday were Chairman J. Taylor Ellyson and Mr. E. Lee Tringle, chairman of the Democratic Committee of Wythe county.

PAGES ORGANIZE.

They Show Great Talent as Parliamen tariaus.

The pages of the Constitutional Convention met in session yesterday at 4 o'clock and organized themselves into a Social Democratic Campaign Club.

The meeting was a great success and a blind man would have thought he was in the Constitutional Convention, except for the new voices and were heard and difference in the subjects discussed The young chairman, George C. Jordan, of Bedford, presided with admirable dignity, showing that there must be something in old Bedford atmosphere which conduces to fine administrative

ability. The "able and brilliant young political Ine and orimant young pointed leaders," Olin Richardson, of Smyth, and Emmett Faison, or Portemouth, exercised a tremendous influence over the assembled tyros. Of eloquence and successful maneuves they were as fertile cessful maneuvees they were as rerite as a Moore or 2 Braxton. Perhaps the best thing said was by Buren Walker, the Republican member from Rocky Mount, when, in response to a resolution requiring him to state whether he was going to become a Democrat or not, he protested that the resolution contemplated a freedom of speech that Judge Chart Manager approve of

Green did not approve of. The following proceedings read "mighty natural": The club met at 4:30 oclock

DETAILED PROCEEDINGS. Sergeant-at-Arms Watkins being reguested to act as temporar, charman, called the meeting to order. The roll call showed the following members present: George C. Jordan, William J. Norfleet, John C. Goode, Emmett Falson Olin Richardson, Gibson Warthen,

McMargson, Gisson Warter, Mulker, Walker, Walker Moncure, William Merrill.

President Walkins made a fine speech,
Mr. Norfleet, move that the presiding officer take off his hat.

The President: The hat is off. Mr. Faison then nominated for perma-

chairman, Jeo. C. Jordan, of Bedford.

in presenting his candidate, Mr. Faison delivered one of the finest eulogies ever heard in a page's club. So effective was his speech that Mr. Jordan got every vote, even voting for himself, in a transport of enthysiasm over his wonderful ford.

port of enthusiasm over his wonderful complishments as outlined by the brilliant young leader from Oystertown.
In assuming the chair, Mr. Jordan elo-

quently promised to perform with skill and ability. (Great applause.) John C. Goode was placed in nomination for secretary in a glorious panygeric by Gibson Warthen. When he called attention to the similarity of names to that of the grand old man from Bedford, that of the grand old man from Bedford, the president of the convention, the very Capitol shook with applause. Mr. Goode outlined the objects of the club in a fervid speech, and in cidentally paid a high compliment to the ability, integrity. oratory, industry, earnestness, conscientiousness, patriotism, zeal and eloquence of the members of the Constitutional Convention. He called on each and every member to emulate the actions of their

(Continued on Second Page.)

HERMAN GROSS, OF ASHLAND

Shot by His Sweetheart's Father While Eloping With His Fourteen-Year-Old Daughter

(Special Dispatch to The Times.) BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Oct. 21.—Lying BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Oct. 21.—Lying at a farm house in a dying condition is Herman Gross, of Ashland, Va., while his 14-year-old fiance is locked up in her father's house, at Hillside, Sullivan county, and her father, whose hand indicted the wound on Gross, is vigilantly guarding her. Gross, who had been employed by William Black, of Hillside, fell in love with his fourteen-year-old daugh-

ter, Lulu, and they determined to elope.

The girl left her home, saying she was going to visit a friend, and the same day Gross packed his trunk, putting into it a quantity of her clothing, and started for Pond Eddy. At Parker's Glen he was joined by the girl and they traveled

was joined by the girl and they traveled together.

When her father learned of the proceeding he started in pursuit and overtook the couple, firing several shots at Gross, one of which took effect. The girl was returned to her home, while Gross is at a farmer's house.

She declares if he dies she will die learned if he recovers she will die

also, and if he recovers she will join him, and her father is as firm in his de-termination that she shall not, saying if Gross shows any prospects of recovery he will be prosecuted for abduction.

RUSSELL A CANDIDATE. His Friends Say He Wants to be Past master.

It is learned from one who is in a posi tion to know that ex-Postmaster Otis H. Russell will be a candidate for his

H. Russell will be a candidate for his old place when the term of Postmaster Knight shall expire.

It is said that Mr. Russell will not only be a candidate, but that his friends are already hard at work for his election. Mr. Knight is understood to have the organization back of him in his fight for reappointment, he having gained con-trol by the searing of his delegation at trol by the scating of his delegation at the recent Roanoke Convention. The fight will no doubt be a lively one, as the two gentlemen represent the two wings of the party.

ADMIRAL SCHLEY FEARLESS OFFICER

This Testimony of Those Who Were on His Ship.

VESSEL BORE BRUNT.

Brooklyn Was at One Time Engaged Alone With Three of Spanish Ships.

QUESTION OF DISPATCHES.

Time of Their Receipt Was Subject of Questioning by Mr. Hanna-Lieutenant Wells Occupied Most of Day on Stand, But His Examination Was Not Concluded When Court

Adjourned.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 2L-Lieutenant B. W. Wells, Jr., who was the flag lieutenant of Admiral Schley while the latter was in command of the Flying Squadron, occupied practically the entire time of the Schley court of inquiry today. On his direct examination he continued his narrative of the Cuban campaign.

Lieutenant Wells was under cross-examination for about two and a half hours, largely at the hands of Mr. Hanna, whose questions were directed mainly to the dispatches received and sent by Admiral (then Commodore) Schley. Lieuten-ant Wells was still on the stand when the court adjourned for the day, and will con-

that his testimony to-morrow.

Captain Cook, who commanded the Brooklyn during the Spanish war, was the first new witness of the day. He was recalled at his own request and made the following statement:

the following statement:
"In my testimony I stated that the Oregon on the morning of July 3d was under all boilers, having shifted her boilunder all boilers, having shifted her boilers from forwawrd to aft. I stated this
from hearsay and presumed it to be
correct, as accounting for her extraordinary speed. I find that she had not
shifter boilers that morning, but that
she had steam on all her boilers at all
times while in the Santiago blockade."
Captain Cook then was excused and
former witnessay were called to corformer witnesses were called to cor-

ect their testimony While Captain John L. Hannum was on the stand for the purpose of correcting his testimony, the court asked him the following question:

"How soon after you went on board the Merrimac was she able to use her own power to make from five-to seven knots" "She was in condition to make five knots when I went on board. I did not give her seven knots."

In reply to a question from Mr. Rayner, the witness, said it took from the forenoon watch of the 27th until the evening of the 28th, working day and night, to make repairs on the Merrimac. He did not know how long the vessel had been totally disabled.

Lieutenant Thomas F. Carter, while

correcting his previous testimony stated that he desired to change that portion of his answer to a question by the court, in which he had said that the two aft boilers of the Brooklyn had no water in then when the battle began on the morn ing of July 3d. As corrected, he desired the answer to read:

"The two aft boilers had little or no water in them. Their fires were not laid ntil after the battle calls were sounded Ensign W. P. Cronan, while on the stand for the purpose of correcting his testimony, stated that he had measured the distance from the initial position of the Brooklyn to Rio Tarquino on July 3d and found it to be 39 knots. TEXAS' ENGINEER.

J. L. Hunley, the chief machinist on the Texas, who last week testified that on July 3d he was at the throttle of the port engine of the Texas, while correcting his testimony, was asked by Judge-Advocate Lemly as to what other ma-chinist was stationed in the port engine-room on the day of the battle. The witness replied that as soon as general uarters sounded he relieved Machinist

He stated in reply to questions by Captain Lemly that Claxton, who had testi-fied that he was at the port engine on that day and that the engine was reversed, was stationed at the air pumps back of the engine. Hunley said he kept his hand on the throttle of the engine most of the time and did not think it possible that the signal to stop or back could have been given without his knowl-

QUESTION OF RANGE. Lieutenant B. W. Wells, Jr., who was on the stand when court adjourned Fri-day, was then recalled and testified re-garding the battle of July 3d. He said he did not remember the ranges at which the Brooklyn fired, but thought 1,100 yards was the shortest. He described the turn of the Brooklyn and the chase after the Spanish ships. When the Viscaya ran ashore the Colon was about 10,000 yards ahead of the Brooklyn and for a time anead of the Brooklyn and for a line firing ceased. He said that he had received orders to get up a quantity of rapid-fire ammunition. Owing to the character of the coast, it was expected that the Brooklyn and the Colon would come to close quarters. He was ordered to have this ammunition ready to close to have this ammunition ready to close at the Colon and give her a rapid-fire when they got close together. He said he had not seen the Texas when the Brooklyn made her turn.

FOUGHT THREE SHIPS. At one time during the battle, he said, the Brooklyn seemed to be alone engag-

ing three ships.

A number of dispatches were shown to the witness and he was asked as to their receipt by Commodore Schley. One from Secretary Long to the American consul at Kingston, dated Washington, May 28, saying that it must be delivered to Schley at once, and informing him (Schley) that unless unsafe for his squadron, the Department wished him to re-main off Santiago, and asking if he could not take possession of Guantanamo as a coaling station; also a dispatch from Secretary Long to Captain Cotton, or the Harvard, dated Washington, May 29, enclosing dispatches to Commodore Schley, telling him to hold on at all hazards, that the New York, Oregon, and New Orleans were on the way; also two dispatches from Secretary Long to the dispatch boat Harvard, dated Wash ington, May 30, one informing him that the commander-in-chief had started to join him, and the other telling him that Sagua, twenty-five miles east of Santiago, had been reported as a good place to land from whence it would be easy to reach the heights in the neighborhood of

Santiago, the witness said, had been received on May 31st.

The cablegram from Secretary Long, dated Washington, May 27th, to the cable office at Mole St. Nicholas, Hayti, directing that it be delivered to the next American car war vessel to arrive and informing Commodore Schley "that the most absolutely urgent thing now is to know positively whether the Spanish division is in Sanitago," etc., was shown the witness. He stated that it had been received by

Santago, etc., was shown the witness. He stated that it had been received by Commodore Schley on May 30th. The Co.on had been discovered in the harbor of Santiago by Commodore Schley on the morning of May 20th.

EXHIBITED A CHART.

Mr. Rayner at this point exhibited a chart upon which there were notations regarding the strength of the batteries at Santiago, this information being riven as of date of April 5, 1898. Now give me the date the Navy Department issued the order which has been referred in this case about not cripping ships by the shore batteries? asked Mr. Rayner.

"April 6, 1898," was the response.

Mr. Rayner: "Am I right in saying that you, perhaps, saw more or as much of Commodore Schley during the whole of this Spanish war as any one else and came in contact with him as much as anybody?"

"I saw him daily and all through each day group lie genetics."

"I saw him daily and all through each

"I saw him dany and an inrough each day, generally speaking."
"Did you see him during the time of the reconnoissance on May 31st?"
"Yes, sir."
"Did you see him frequently during the

day of the battle of July 3d?

"No, sir. I only saw him during the chase of the Colon."
"Did you see him during any of the bombardments?"
"I saw him during one of them. Exactwhich one I cannot distinctly recol

THOROUGHLY FEARLESS,
"What was his general bearing, con-fluct and manner on any day in which there was a battle or any other time?" "So far as my observation went, he was thoroughly fearless and self-possessed on all occasions."
"Was he at any time within your

knowledge laboring under any mental exment?"

ment?"

'No, sir."

Mr. Hanna cross-examined the witness.
Regarding the progress of the Flying
Squadron from Key West to Cienfuegos
the witness stated that he know of no
delay in its progress.

Mr. Hanna exhibited to the witness a
letter Gated May 30, 1898, and written by
Commodore Schley, which contained a
reference to the dispatches that had been
brought by the Dupont and giving a general account of the operations of the Flying Squadron. He sought by this letter, ing Squadron. He sought by this letter as stated by him, to show that the num ber seven dispatch, known as the "Dear Schley" letter, was received on the 22d and not the 23d. The witness said: "The conjunction of this letter and the

seem to indicate that the dispatch might have been received on the 22d." RAYNER ADDRESSED COURT. After the examination had proceeded along these lines for some time Mr. Ray-

changed indorsement in lead pencil on the back of one of the dispatches would

aiong these lines for some time Mr. Ray-ne: addressed the court as follows: "May it please the Court: We admit that we got number seven by the Dupont (which joined the flying squadron off Cienfuegos, May 22, 1838), and we admit that we got number eight by the Hawk and the Marbiehead. Now the trouble is about the other number seven. Where did the Dupont take off number seven. did the Dupont take off number seven: We cannot admit that we got it by the Iowa, but we agree upon three proposi-tions: The Dupont carried number seven, the Hawk number eight, and the Marblehead number eight. We admit the receipt of these memoranda from Cap-tain McCalla by the Hawk, but what we have not been able to find out and cannot admit is that the Iowa carried num-

ber seven.' Mr. Rayner turned to Admiral Schley and asked: "You admit that, don't you Admiral?" to which the Admiral replied:

"Certainly, we admit that."
When the court met at 2 o'clock, Mr.
Hanna continued his examination of Lieutenant Wells:

"How do you account specifically for the receiving stamp imprint on the dupli-cate 'Dear Schley' dispatches?" he asked. "It is possible that I jotted down that note on them when they were handed to me. Of course, it was the custom to put the receiving stamp on letters gen-

"Can it be possible that the Commodore retained them for some time?"

NOT PROBABLE.

"It is possible, but not probable. He sometimes held dispatches in the cabin

for a time, but he generally sent them down as soon as received." In reply to questions the witness said that he remembered absolutely nothing whatever about the receipt of dispatch whatever about the receipt of dispatch No. 8 from Admiral Sampson to Commodore Schiey, saying that the Spanish fleet was probably at Santiago, except what was revealed by the receiving stamp endorsements. He said that on this dispatch—'Dear Schley'—there had first been an endorsement showing its receipt on May 22 and subsequently anceipt on May 22, and subsequently an-

other written over the first indicating its receipt on the 23d of the month.

Mr. Hanna then put in as testimony dispatches No. 5 and No. 6, both from Admiral Sampson, directing a strict blockade at Cienfuegos and the letter enclosing the McCalla memorandum, The witness was again questioned concerning the receipt of more than one copy of the McCalla memorandum, but he maintained that he remembered only one copy, at the same time admitting the possibility of the receipt of another copy.

PAPERS MISSING. Asked when he had first seen the dispatch introduced by Captain Cotton, the witness said he did not remember to have ever seen it. This is the dispatch sent to the Harvard saying that the Spaniards were probably at Santiago, and the one which Admiral Cotton said he had de-livered to Commodore Schley, May 27th. In this connection Mr. Hanna said that he had not been able to find the original of this dispatch among Admiral Schley's papers. He also remarked incidentally that there were others of Admiral Schley' papers missing.

Mr. Hanna questioned Lieutenant Wells

closely about Admiral Schley's papers, but he repeated that since he had boxed

them up and turned them over to Admiral Schley in 1898, he had not seen them until he saw them recently at the Navy Department. "I saw them very much spread about at the department since I have been

nere," he said. "Under what circumstances did you ex

amine them at the department?" "I examined them to make copies of cer-tain papers. I applied to different officers; they were handed to me. I made such copies as I desired and turned the papers over to the responsible persons concerned."

Lieutenant Wells said he had never had any conversation with Commodore Schley concerning the retrograde movement. My own idea was that we were heading for Santiago." He was asked: "What was the purpos

of Admiral Schley concerning the Color May 31st?' WANTED TO DISABLE HER.

"His idea was to go in and fire on her with the larger guns, hoping to get a shot into her at that range and perhaps dis-able her. The range was 7,000 or 7,500 yards. That was the distance to the Morro. The Colon appeared to be close to the entrance. Her log, however,

(Continued on Second Page.)

ROBBERS SECURE BIG FORTUNE

Chicago Postoffice Robbed by Burglars.

WORK OF SOME DAYS.

Thieves Tunneled Under Building for Great Distance.

BORED THROUGH VAULT FLOOR.

Booty Was Hauled Off in Wagon and Cousisted in \$74,610 in Stamps Largest Stamp Robbery in History of Postal Service. Was Cleverly Ex-

(By Associated Press.) CHICAGO, ILLS., Oct. 21.—A sensational robbery, which netted the perpetraters \$74.610 in stamps, was discovered here this morning when the wholesale stamp department of the postoffice was opened for business. A rapid investigation developed the fact that the burglars had crawled under the flooring for about 300 feet, bored a hole in the bottom of the vault, secured the stamps, and escaped, carrying their booty in a wagon.

The work of forming an entrance to the vault had evidently been going forward with the greatest patience for many days. It is believed, however, that the intention of the thieves had been to en-ter the cashier's vault, in which there was \$35,000 in money and stamps valued at hundreds of thousands of dollars. The bottom of the vault is of steel, half an inch thick. In this 97 holes were bored anch thick. In this 97 holes were bored until a space 18 inches square—just enough to allow the entrance of a man's body—had been so weakened that it was possible to take out the whole plate with little difficulty. A dry-goods box stood over the hole thus made and concealed the work of the robbers while it was in progress.

CLEVERLY DONE. When discovered to-day the finger marks of one of the burglars were still discernible on the dust of the box, which he had pushed on one side. So carefully, but the lob how always that the true.

had the job been planned that men work-ing in other parts of the building had not the slightest inkling of the daring robbery being worked almost under their ness.

The robbers drove up to the southeast corner of the postoffice building in a wagon, the tracks of which could be seen plainly to-day. The building is a temporary affair, and the men had only to open a little door to admit themselves under the flooring. To reach the vault it was necessary to crawl about 300 feet over odds and ends of beards which the over odds and ends of boards which lit-tered the way. The route evidently had been carefully studied, for a detective, who went under to-day without knowl-

who went under to-day without knowledge of locations, became lost and was nearly overcome by the foul odors before assistance reached him.

Having secured their plunder, the robers locaded it into the wagon, drove across a vicant lot and turned into Wabash Avenue in front of the Art Building. Of the \$74,810 in stamps taken, \$4,712 were in postage due stamps and \$2,000 in special delivery stamps. So the convertible stamps amounted to \$67,828, but of these \$4,828 were Pan-American stamps

these \$4.82% were Pan-American stamps of \$ and 16 cent denominations.

LARGEST IN HISTORY.

F. O. Spanding, chief clerk of the wholesale stamp department, discovered the robbery when he opened the vault at 7:30 o'clock. The safe had been leaked. the robbery when he opened the vault at 7:30 o'clock. The safe had been locked, with its contents apparently secure, at 5 P. M. Saturday. Mr. Scaulding notified Postoffice Inspector Stuart, who hurried from his home and immediately began an investigation, assisted by his deputtes and a squad off detectives. After completing the search, Inspector Stuart said. and a squad of detectives. After com-pleting the search, Inspector Stuart said: "It was the largest stamp robbery ever committed in the history of the postal service in this country. To get to the vault the men dug through the brick foundation wall and a hundred feet or so further on they encountered another wall and this also they dur through. On the way they met with a number of pipes, and as the floor is but two feet and in some places three feet above the ground that they have been also as the standard or they have been also been

ground, they tunneled under pipes. Their whole course is plainly marked in this way. The wholesale stamp vault, like the cashler's vault and the money order vault, is supported by a brick wall. It forms a square, and before the robbers were able to get to this they drove two holes or possibly more, for the place was very foul, and to have an extra place of egress in case of discovery. For light they used dry batteries, one of which was left behind. This battery and the wagon's track are the only clues that we have at present." we have at present."

WORKED FOR HOURS. "The space under a vault is sufficiently large for a man to stand upright, and their work must have been comparatively

easy, with the drills and steel saws which they used. The stamps were arranged in twenty-pound bundles, and the weight of twenty-pound bundles, and the weight of the load carried off must have been 100 pounds. Evidently one man handed packages down to others waiting below. As their progress must have been slow. carrying even one bundle through all those tunnels, crawling on all fours. I judged they worked for hours getting their booty to the wagon.

"Apparently they felt perfectly secure, though somewhat disappointed at missing the cashier's vault, where there was 325. 000 in cash and a great quantity of stamps. I cannot tell now how many men worked at the job. Every effort will, of course,

be made to recover the property and cap-ture the men who took it." Postmaster Frederick E. Coyne is in Washington. He is responsible for the loss until an act of Congress frees him from it. For amounts up to \$20,000 the Postmaster-General has authority to relieve postmasters. The robbers got 150 11, 207 \$2, and 105 \$5 stamps also but inspec-tor Stuart said he thought they would have difficulty in disposing of the larger denominations.

Fine Stable Burned.

'(Special Dispatch to The Times.)

STAUNTON, VA., October 21.—The beautiful stable of Hon. A. C. Braxton was totally destroyed by fire this morning at 4:30 o'clock. Everything in the stable was burned, including two fine driving horses and a lot of fowls.

This was a very pretty stable and cost about \$1,200. It is supposed that the stable was \$2 on fire by some one from the inside.